## Survey No. B3624 Magi No.

## Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

DOE \_\_yes \_\_no

1. Nam	e (indicate pro	eferred name)	Section 100 test 1988	
nistoric Jame	es Martin House	Mt. Winans-	Hullsville	
nd/or common				:
2. Loca	ation	1		<u> </u>
street & number	2404 Puget St	reet	_	not for publication
city, town	Baltimore	vicinity of	congressional district	
state Mai	ryland	county	Baltimore Cit	У
3. Clas	sification			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership  public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered not_applicable	Status  occupied  unoccupied  work in progress  Accessible  yes: restricted  yes: unrestricted  no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prope	rty (give names a	nd mailing addresses	s of <u>all</u> owners)
James name	Martin and Wife		-4	
street & number	2404 Puget St	reet	telephone no	). <b>:</b>
city, town	Baltimore, Mary	and 21230state	and zip code	
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Description	on	3
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	Records Room		liber
street & number	District Cou	irthouse		folio
city, town	Baltimore, Ma	ryland	state	
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Historical Surve	eys
itle				
date			federal state	countylo
depository for su	urvey records			
city, town			state	

_			
7	Des	PIN	TION
	PC31	9111	CIOII

Survey No. B3624

Con	dition
_/	excellent
	good
	fair

deteriorated ruins

unexposed

Check one unaltered altered

Check one original site

moved date of move

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

B3624 2404 Puget St. James Martin Hullsville c. 1890

The Martin House is a small, two storey gable roofed Attac Story dwelling with decorative detail on the apex of the gable end. The house is located in the historically black community of Mt. Winans. This section of Mt. Winans has been identified as Hullsville by the older black community.

> The house is located on a block which is bounded by Hollins Ferry Road on the north, Huron Street to the east, Harmon Road on the south and Ridgeley Ave. on the west. The lot is located within Hull's Addition in an urbanized area about seven miles south west of Baltimore's Inner Harbor area. The lots are organized in a typical grid pattern with the exception of their having long, rectangular plat lines. Hullsville is a community which is bounded by Hollins Ferry Road on the north and east, and the B&O Railroad on the south and west. The topography of the community indicates very minor variations in elevation although the general slope is towards the north and east, the Inner Harbor waterways. Vegetation is very sparse, only a few trees exist in the area and hedges have been generally unattended and are overgrown on the few sites where they had been planted.

From

The Martin House is three bays wide, has a low foundation and is entered via man open porch. The bracketed columns on the porch support and shed roof. The windows on the first storey are long and narrow, double hung with a single pane on has each half. The second storey supports smaller windows on the front elevation and exhibits a very elaborate pattern of leaves and serolls on the gable. The house is finished with shingles and has a central, internal chimney.

support.

Panin Fire

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Specific	dates	1890		В	uilde	r/Archi	tect	Unkr	nown	Description 10	100	, <u>), 20000</u>	ISISH N.I.
check:	ar	nd/or	Criteria: _ Exception:	_A .	В	c	D D	Е	r	G		Easting	Zone
	Leve1	of S	ignificance:	n	ation	nal _	state		— <sup>r</sup> local				1

None available.

Acreage of nominated r	property			
Quadrangle name			Quadrangle	scale
UTM References do	NOT complete UTM refe	rences		
Zone Easting	Northing	B Zone	Easting	Northing
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ELI LILI		F	لبابا	
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	m as Hull's Addit	ion	unty boundaries	
Also know	m as Hull's Addit	ion	unty boundaries	code
Also know	m as Hull's Addit	ion rlapping state or co	unty boundaries	code
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Also know  List all states and constate  state  11. Form  Barbar  mame/title  Morg	m as Hull's Additional	rlapping state or concounty  county  ty  date	January	code

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust

Shaw House 21 State Circle

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 269-2438



Carlamans

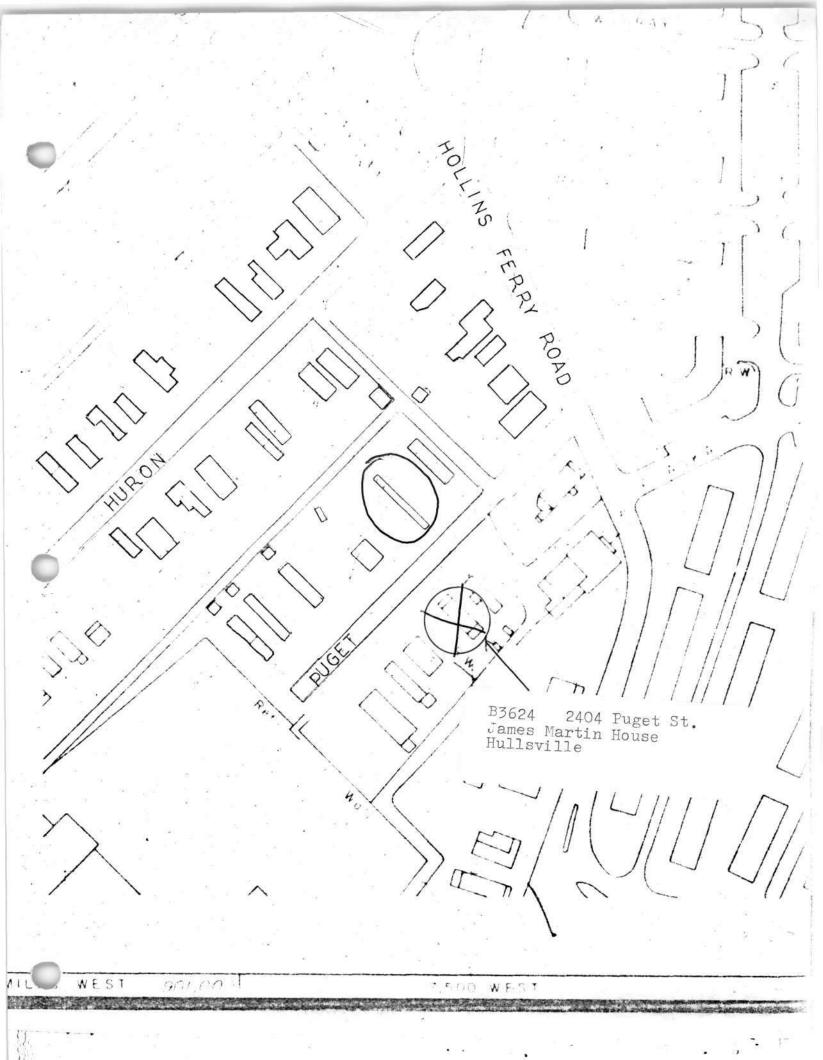
It is not uncommon for groups of people who share ethnic identities to form urban or rural settlements where the architecture, folklore, and other aspects of material culture were actively pursued and transmitted within the community. In spite of the peculiar aspects of the black American's trek from slavery to freedom, black people also responded to the struggle for existence by forming communities and settlements consciously. What is needed is an evaluation of what is known about sites that are significantly related to black history. This evaluation requires expanding upon the historic sites inventory which is currently available and providing documentation of spatial relationships. functional characteristics, structural requirements, and modifications. Ideally, the findings here would be most significant where we identify spaces that were occupied by slaves, free blacks, influential black leaders, professionals, working class, and poor blacks within a relevant comparative framework.

The black town was formally conceived as community following Emancipation and dotted the American landscape from c. 1870 through the 1930's. These were usually formal communities located along an urban access route. The urban enclave, on the other hand, is a black settlement which typically categorizes the early communities that are historically black in urbanized areas. It is probably the most pervasive form of community in cities and its remnants are extant throughout the United States. Usually, a patriarchal community was formed around a colored school or church, and houses were built by the families who purchased lots from the patriarch. As cities grew, these communities became annexed by the city and formed the basic black district in the older areas. The grid plan is the form determinant although a spatial analysis of the relationship between spaces and nodal axis points which qualify spatial hierarchies is desperately needed.

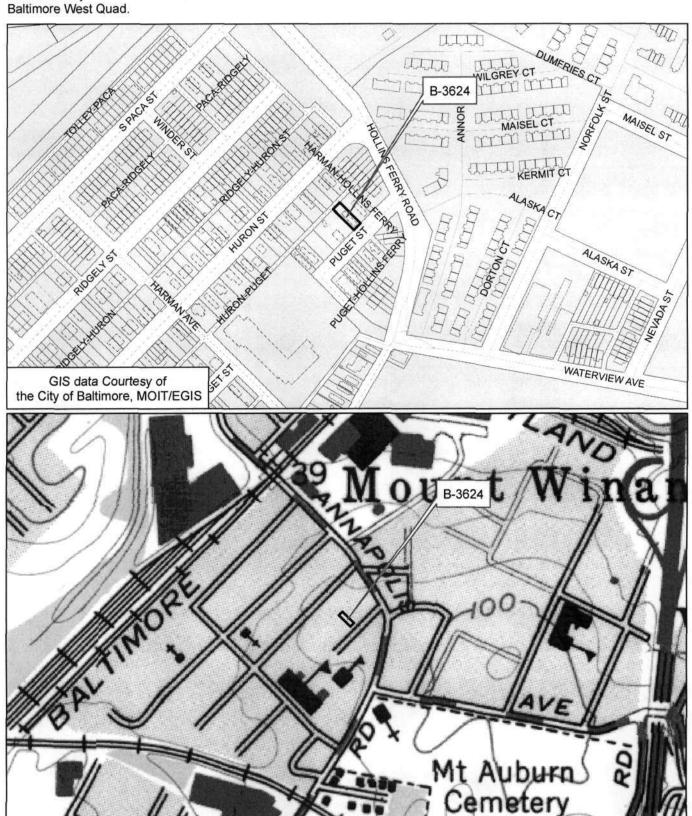
Hullsville, (Mt. Winans) was settled in 1853 with the construction of the Sharp Street Memorial African Methodist Chapel. The community was established by 1878 where home building, roads and service institutions were defining the community. Nost of the heads of households were independent artisans, semi-skilled laborers, and craftsmen. The conception of the community was defined by its racial homogeniety and the independent economic status of the men.

A modified grid plan was developed by the community although this system may have been a response to a conception of formality rather that a consciously designed program. This community is defined by exceptionally wide streets, their axis being determined by natural contours of the land rather than a formal idealized plan. The form of the dominant house type in the early houses is vernacular, a detached row house probably reminiscent of the city image that the founding residents maintained.

Our problem is to determine what relationship the various patterns of settlement formation in black communities had to conceptions of space, time, and good design when these elements were in control of the builder. We need to support the preservation of these districts in order to contribute to urban design theory knowledge of the ways in which race, class, and space are integrally related.



B-3624 James Martin House 2404 Puget Street Block 7472 Lot 012 Baltimore City Baltimore West Quad





B-3674 James Martin House Fern Eisner 6/1982